Harris v. Ariz. Indep. Redistricting Comm'n, 136 S. Ct. 1301, 194 L.Ed.2d 497 (2016)

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"We have further made clear that "minor deviations from mathematical equality" do not, by themselves, "make out a prima facie case of invidious discrimination under the Fourteenth Amendment so as to require justification by the State....

We believe that attacks on deviations under 10% will succeed only rarely, in unusual cases. And we are not surprised that the appellants have failed to meet their burden here."

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Draft Plan B - Maximum Deviation - 4.57

What Does the Record Show?

"We are not surprised that the appellants have failed to meet their burden here."

Why?

Robust, Transparent, Full Record



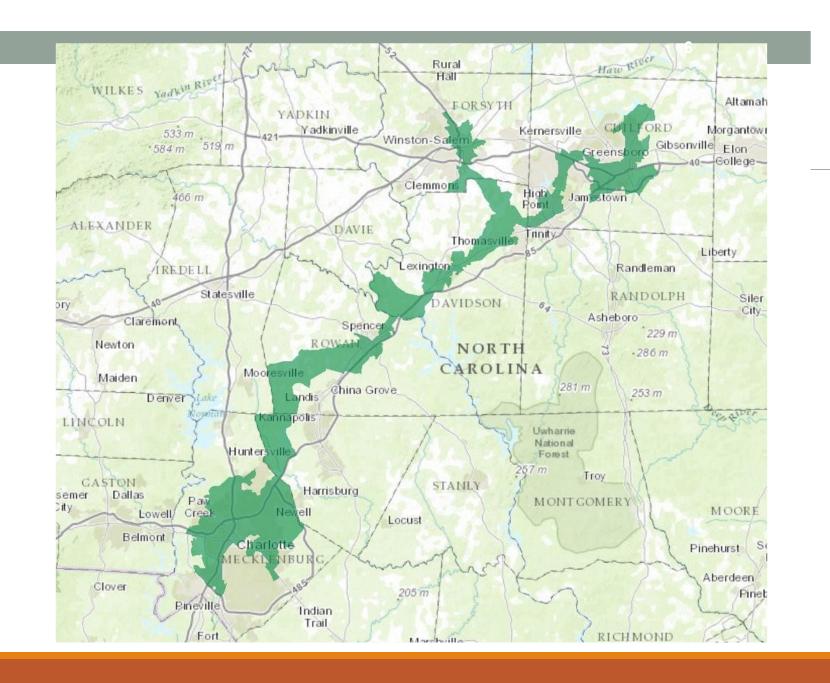
Racially Polarized Voting and Board of Supervisor Elections

NOT PARTISAN

Big Difference with Partisan Elections

The U.S. Supreme Court has held that the U.S. Constitution requires a skeptical look at redistricting plans when race is the "predominant" reason for putting a significant number of people in or out of a district.

The Fourteenth Amendment forbids use of race as the predominant district boundary-drawing factor.



"[S]erpentine" district was nothing if not race-centric, and could not be justified as a reasonable attempt to comply with the VRA."

Shaw v. Reno (Shaw II), 517 U.S. 899, 116 S.Ct. 1894, 135 L.Ed.2d 207.

HOWEVER.....

Cannot discriminate against people based on race, color, language minority group membership

VRA and 14th Amendment Prohibit

What Does This Mean??

No Packing, No Cracking

"Cracking".... splintering minority populations into small pieces across several districts, so that large minority group ends up with a very little chance to impact any single election.

"Packing" combining as many minority voters as possible into a few concentrated districts and reducing the population's voting power from anywhere else.

Watch out for dilutive effect of combining cities, towns, communities

"To have a strong basis in evidence to conclude that [VRA] § 2 demands majority-minority districts], the State must carefully evaluate whether a plaintiff could establish the *Gingles* preconditions—including effective white bloc voting...."

Cooper v. Harris, 137 S. Ct. 1455, 197 L.Ed.2d 837 (2017)

The VRA DOES NOT require that California or any state have any majority minority districts.

The Voting Rights Act does NOT guarantee, require, or mandate that any state has a certain number of majority minority districts.

Instead, determinations are district by district and functional based on election analysis

Cannot set arbitrary, mechanical racial population target (e.g., 50%+ Black, Latino, or Asian voting age population) for any or all BOS districts

Alabama Legislative Black Caucus v. Alabama 135 S.Ct. 1257 (2015

Commission may keep together historic, compact, and traditional Latino, Black, Asian, and minority language communities

Traditional Redistricting Criterion

Keeping compact, traditional minority communities and neighborhoods can be constitutional part of redistricting

League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry 548 U.S. 399 (2006).

Must justify in the record

Otherwise, potential cracking and discrimination

Policy Choices, not specifically required by VRA, but may be advisable to avoid discrimination

Crossover Districts and Influence Districts

Commission will be sued

Redistricting lawsuits are the decennial census thing

Best Preparation.....

"[T]he record bears out this conclusion."

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"This conclusion was well supported in the record. And as a result, appellants have not shown that it is more probable than not that illegitimate considerations were the predominant motivation."

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